

**ASIKUMA-ODOBEN-BRAKWA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF DISTRICT
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2017)**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR
2016**

**PREPARED BY:
DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In line with government attempts at developing the nation, Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies through the guidance of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), do prepare Medium Term Development Plans with the view of ensuring that better standards of living and better conditions of living are achieved for greater numbers of people and not for a few. In this direction, several interventions have been put in place and the District Assembly has been engaged in actualizing this vision.

The preparation of the Annual Progress Report (APR) aims at providing a necessary feedback to relevant stakeholders on the performance of Policies, Programmes and Projects; and to help assess the impacts made, within the context of the vision of ensuring that about 70% of the inhabitants have access to basic economic and social amenities like water, education, health, shelter, security, means of livelihood, electricity and others.

The purpose of this report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives in a structured manner. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the GSGDA II and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the DMTDP are being met.

Periodically data is updated with the decentralized and non-decentralized departments like Health, Education and Agric. These departments and others submit reports in one way or the other to their superiors. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available were gathered by the DPCU through a structured template. The data gathered were validated at a DPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

The document is presented in three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of the District and purpose of the report for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the DMTDP

Chapter two of the document provides M&E Activities. It provides information on the location/spread of projects, types, contract sums, payments and funding sources. Others are Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies. Chapter three outlines the way forward and recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Annual Progress Report is the first to be prepared under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II 2014-2017 (GSGDA) policy document. This was prepared in January, 2017 and covered activities/projects implemented in the year, 2016.

It is important to mention that the preparation of Annual Progress Report has become one of the major tools used to facilitate the tracking of year by year projects/programmes implementation towards the achievement of objectives in the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2014-2017. This APR is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2016 Annual Action Plan of the A.O.B DMTDP under the GSGDA II, (2014-2017). Specifically, this APR focuses on projects implemented in the year 2016 and also assesses the overall performance of the Assembly and other departments in the implementation of the MTDP 2014-2017. It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year.

The report which is an output of a consultative process involves a set of performance indicators and targets outline in questionnaires that have been agreed upon by the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit to assess the progress of implementation of key programmes and activities outlined in the DMTDP. The progress of implementation was tracked under the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA which are;

- Ensuring and Sustaining macroeconomics stability
- Enhancing competitiveness in Ghana's private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development
- Human Development Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

This report, set out in Three (3) parts presents findings on developmental activities undertaken in the year 2016 as part of implementing the 2014-2017 DMTDP. Chapter one provides an introduction to the APR; the Profile of the District, an overview of the status of implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan (AAP), purpose of the 2016 APR, the processes undertaken to prepare the report and the challenges encountered.

Chapter two considers M&E activities including the programme/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

Chapter three focuses on recommendation and the way forward.

1.1 Brief Profile of the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) was carved out of the Ajumako-Enyan District as a District Council in 1978. It was also established as a District Assembly to be known as Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly (AOBDA) on 22nd November, 1988 by Legislative Instrument (L I) 1378. It has jurisdiction over Thirty-two (32) Electoral Areas listed in the Instrument. Breman Asikuma, the administrative capital is also the traditional capital of the Bremans, and is one of three Traditional Councils of the District. The other traditional councils are Odoben and Brakwa.

1.2 Physical feature

The District is located in the North-Central portion of the Central Region of Ghana. It covers an area of 884.84 square kilometers. It is located between latitude 5° 51" and 5° 52" North and longitude 1° 50" and 1° 5" West. It is bordered on the North by Birim South District in the Eastern Region, on the South by Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, on the West by Assin South District and on the East by Agona East District.

The District is generally low lying ranging between 15m-100m above sea level. However, it is undulating with isolated patches of highland. There are swampy areas at certain portions of the low lands. The District is drained by Ochi River and its tributaries. The rivers are perennial and could be dammed for domestic and industrial purposes. It is also rich in fishes like Tilapia which is not being tapped. The Cape Coast granites rock basically underlines the District. These rocks which consist of granite and muscovite granite form the basis of high potential of muscovite and quarry stones particularly at Odoben, Kokoso, Otabilkwa, Attu Dauda and Fosuansa. Geologically, the soil associates encountered in the Asikuma-Odoben- Brakwa District are developed from this granite rocks and river deposits.

1.2.1 Climate

The District lies in the semi-equatorial climatic zone. Monthly temperature ranges from 34⁰C in the hottest (march) to about 26⁰C in August. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 120 centimetres in the south east to 200 centimetres in the North West. The District experiences double maxima rainfall with peaks in May-June and September – October. Relative humidity during the rainy season is high around 80 percent but falls between 50 percent and 60 percent during the dry hot season.

1.2.2 Vegetation

The forest and savannah type of soils found in the District are suitable for the cultivation of a variety of cash crops including cocoa, citrus, oil palm and staple food crops such as cassava, yam, cocoyam, maize, rice and vegetables. The District contributes significantly to the production of industrial crops such as cocoa, pawpaw and oil palm and also has a substantial share in the District production of maize, cassava, and oil palm. Available also in the District are exotic crops such as black and sweet pepper, rubber and mangoes, which are all gaining importance as export commodities. The vegetation which is basically semi-deciduous forest contains commercial trees such as Odum, Mahogany, Wawa and other hard wood.

1.3 Political Administration

The District Assembly has the overall responsibility of the Local Government administration of the District. It exercises administrative authority, provides guidance and gives direction on how scarce resources are managed in the district. The District Chief Executive (DCE) is responsible for the day to day executive and administrative functions of the assembly and is the Chief Representative of the Central Government. He is appointed by the President with the prior approval of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly present and voting at the meeting. The DCE is assisted by the District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who heads the District bureaucracy and is Secretary to the Assembly. The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly consists of (46) Hon. Members of which 13 are government appointees. There are Thirty-two (32) Electoral Areas with only One (1) Constituency. The Assembly itself has 8 Town and Area Councils which are supported by 71 unit committees. The unit committees are consultative bodies at the grassroots and are in close contact with, and organize, the people for communal labour, revenue mobilization and maintenance of environmental sanitation and other activities.

1.4 Social and cultural structure

1.4.1 Social structure

The people of the District are organized under chiefs at the lineage and settlement levels. A lineage comprises extended families that trace their genealogy to the same ancestor. The extended families also have heads who are most often the oldest male. Polygamy is a common social characteristic in the District, especially in the farming communities. The district is predominantly made up of three Fante-speaking groups; the Bremans, the Agonas and the Ekumfis. However, there are minority ethnic groups such as the Gomoas, the Ajumakos, the Ewes and the Assins in the district.

The various communities of the district observe the Akwambo and Okyir festivals in their own peculiar way. Such celebrations could be well organized and developed into tourist attractions. The people of the District practice the matrilineal inheritance system implying that female children in the extended family under the system are considered important for the survival of the family as a unit. Inheritance is therefore passed on from brothers to their sisters' children (nephews or nieces).

1.4.2 Religion

The inhabitants of the District profess to be religious. The dominant religion is Christianity. Others religions such as Islam and Traditional worship exist but in the minority. All other religious groups observe the taboos in the District. These taboos are considered to have some socio-economic and spiritual importance. They regulate farming days, land uses and water bodies.

1.4.3 Tourism potentials

The Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has many historic sites which have the potentials of serving as tourist attractions centres. These include: the Sacred Fowls at Brakwa, the Stone Coffin at Asarekwaa and the Shining Stone at Abokuwa.

1.4.4 Demographic Characteristics

Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District has a population 112,706 representing 5.1 percent of the central regional population (GSS, 2013). This is also 23, 311 above the 2000 population and housing census of 89,395 representing 1.8% increment. The population density for the District is 127 persons per square km; this figure seems to paint a picture of a highly densely operated area. However, apart from the three major commercial and traditional towns: Asikuma, Odoben and Brakwa, there is no community where the population is over 5000. The settlement

patterns of the district are more concentrated along the major trunk roads. Besides this pattern, most of the smaller settlements are scattered all over the District.

1.5 Economy

The District is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly mineral deposits, forest and timber species, rich soil and good climatic conditions. The District produces large quantities of cassava, maize, rice, plantain, cocoyam and vegetables. Cocoa and palm nuts are the major cash crops. The District has diverse occupational structure. However, the informal sector takes the majority of the employed population with the formal sector absorbing the rest. The major occupation in the District is agriculture which employs 65 per cent of the labour force. About 52 percent of those engaged in other occupation still take up agriculture as a secondary occupation. This is primarily because of the favourable climatic conditions prevailing in the District. Crop farming is the major Agriculture activities practiced in the District.

1.6 Implementation status of the DMTDP

Annually, In the process of implementing the 2014-2017 Development Plan, the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly develops Annual Action Plans (AAPs) out of the DMTDP categorized under each of the thematic Areas of the GSGDA. Appendix 2 contains the implementation status of the DMTDP for the year ending December 2016.

Over all, about 76% of the 2016 Annual Action Plan was implemented. Consistent with previous reports, the inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process. Even though the District Assembly performed well in mobilizing funds internally, it is unable to meet the level that can complement the DACF and other Donor Funds for the implementation of planned programmes/projects as contained in the district plans.

1.7 Purpose of the Annual Progress Report for the period Jan-Dec 2016

The purpose of the 2016 Annual Progress Report is to measure progress towards achievement of the DMTDP goals and objectives in a structured manner. Implementation of development programmes/projects of the DMTDP required huge sums of funds and resources. Maximum value will be obtained from these resources if performance is continually assessed through M&E. Systematic monitoring and evaluation of the planned activities and reporting on them accordingly will indicate the progress of implementing the Plan and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the DMTDP are being met. It will also help to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges for improvement to achieve better

impacts/targets. M&E provide information to project financiers, government, development partners, beneficiaries, project management teams and other stakeholders with better means for learning from past experiences. It will further reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the District.

1.8 Process involved and Difficulties encountered.

Data is vital for planning, budgeting and other resource mobilization purposes. As stated above, this report is an output of a review with different stakeholders. This was done by collecting, collating and analysing data on the extent of implementing the 2016 Annual Action Plan of the DMTDP from the various decentralized departments. It could be physical structures, income levels and other social indicators as contained in the plan.

Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. Annual data are updated in the decentralized departments like Health, Education and Agriculture. These departments submit periodic reports in one way or the other to the Assembly. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the DPCU through a structured template.

To encourage/promote participatory monitoring, beneficiary substructures of the Assembly to the various developmental projects in the District took active part in the project monitoring.

1.8.1 Challenges/Constraints Encountered

Consistent with previous reports, availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the 2016 APR. Most of the problems encountered in previous reports still persist. The challenges encountered during the data collection process include:

- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some decentralized departments for data on some indicators;
- Inconsistencies in data collected/Reporting from the decentralized departments for the same variables for the same period especially the Finance Department ;
- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service and MoFA. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.
- The DPCU has low M&E capacity

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.0 Introduction

This part of the 2016 APR considers M&E activities including the programmes/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

2.1 Status of Implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan

In reviewing the implementation status of the 2016 Annual Action Plan, disaggregated primary and secondary data were collected from stakeholders including Sub-District Councils, Decentralized Departments, Agencies and Organizations and Communities in the District to assess the implementation of the identified programmes, projects and activities outlined under the Six (6) Thematic Pillars of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda (GSGDA) as well as other interventions implemented during the year. The review process took into consideration the:

- extent/levels of the implementation of proposed programmes and projects; whether the projects were fully implemented, partially implemented or not implemented at all and whether set objectives, targets and goals were achieved.
- Reasons for any deviations in terms of implementation and set targets.

The review shows that the 2016 Annual Action Plan achieved an average implementation success of 76.0%. Some of the reasons that accounted for the difference in performance of the District in terms of the plan implementation include the inadequate flow of funds from other anticipated sources such as the Internally Generated Fund and the other Development Partners. The excessive and unplanned deductions from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) at source also affected the flow of funds for the implementation of the plan.

2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Report for 2016

Out of a total 83 programmes, projects and activities proposed for implementation in the 2016 Annual Action Plan, Eighteen (18) representing 21.69% were rolled over from 2016 to 2017. Seven (7) representing 8.43% were not implemented at all or deferred for various reasons. Seven- Five (75) representing 90.36% were initiated out of which Forty-Six(46) representing 61.33% were fully completed with an average completion (overall performance) of 75.85%

Table 1 shows the level of implementation of the 2016 Annual Action Plan outlined under the Six Thematic Areas of the DMTDP, 2014-2017.

Table 1: Implementation Status of 2016 Annual Action Plan

OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION				COMMENTS
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED	ON- GOING	NOT IMPLEMENTED	PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETION	
THEMATIC AREA 1: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY						
1. To pursue and expand market access and revenue generation.	1. Improve supervision and monitoring mechanism in revenue generation	✓			100%	Completed
	2. Upgrading of Market at Asentem	✓			100%	Completed
	3. Organize Capacity Building for revenue collectors and Staff of Finance	✓			100%	Completed
	4. Conduct public education on revenue collection and payment	✓			100%	Completed
THEMATIC AREA 2 : ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR						
2. To increase credit availability, expand their knowledge base and improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs domestically and globally.	5. Provide regular market information (deficit areas) to improve distribution of food stuff		✓		70%	On-going
	6. Support and Increase Income – Generation Activities of Women	✓			100%	Completed
	7. Increase women access to credit	✓			100%	Completed
	8. Support to existing women group in economic activity	✓			100%	Completed

	9. Increase Women access to credit		✓			50%	On-going
	10. Support women with entrepreneurial skills	✓				100%	Completed
THEMATIC ARE 3 : ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT							
3.To promote Livestock and Poultry development for food security and income	11. Educate farmers on importance of breast-feeding and supplementary feeding of livestock and disadvantages of inbreeding	✓				100%	Completed
4. To ensure environmental sanity	12. Fumigation	✓				100%	Completed
5.To prevent environmental degradation and ensure food security and improve agricultural productivity	13. Intensity field demonstrations on the preparation of locally nutritious diets and study tours to enhances adoption	✓				100%	Completed
	14. Organize 1 farmers' and fishermen's day celebration annually						
	15. Intensify the mass cocoa spraying exercise	✓				100%	Completed
	16. Conduct Multi-Round Annual crop and livestock survey (MRACLS)	✓				100%	Completed
	17. Engage Youth in the District Afforestation Programme						

THEMATIC AREA 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

6.To ensure safe and reliable transportation network	18. Construction of Selected Roads/Drains	✓			100%	Completed
	19. Construction of retaining wall and filling	✓			100%	Completed
7.To accelerate the provision of affordable and safe water	20. Reshaping of feeder roads		✓		40%	Completed
	21. Construction of Limited Small Town Water Supply Scheme holes at Bremen Benin		✓		100%	Completed
	22. Construction of Limited Small Town Water Supply Scheme holes at Bremen Baako		✓		100%	Completed
	23. Construction of Limited Mechanisation Water Supply at Ayipe		✓		100%	Completed
8.To accelerate the provision and improve environmental sanitation	24. Construction of Limited Mechanisation Water Supply at Amoanda		✓		100%	Completed
	25. Construction of 3no. 10 Vault Chambers		✓		100%	Completed
	26. Declare five (5) communities ODF (Proprokyir, Ahenkrom and Kramokwaa)		✓		90%	Completed

	27. Workshop for District Environmental Health Unit Staff (CLTS)	✓				100%	Completed
	28. Procurement of disinfectants and toiletries for use in offices and official residences	✓				100%	Completed
	29. Organize monthly clean up exercise	✓				100%	Completed
	30. Organise hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and disposal	✓				100%	Completed
	31. Organise in-service training for DEHU staff.	✓				100%	Completed
	32. Construct 20No. boreholes		✓			800%	Completed
	33. Organize workshop on alternative livelihood for illegal chainsaw operators yearly			✓		0%	Completed
	34. Organise workshop on climate change for the public.			✓		0%	Lack of funds
	35. Develop at least two natural attractive tourist sites			✓		0%	Lack of funds
THEMATIC AREA 5 : HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT							
9.To increase	36. Supply of 500 dual desk	✓				100%	Completed

equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	37. Construction of 4No. 2-unit Kindergarten Block at Jamra, Asuokoo, Kwakuboah, Kawanopado		√		60%	Lack of Funds
	38. Construction of 2No. 3-unit Classroom Block at Brakwa Eshien, Ofabir and Obosomase		√		40%	Lack of Funds
	39. Construction of 2No Teachers Quarters		√		50%	Lack of Funds
	40. Construction of 2-unit Kindergarten Block at Bremen Nankese		√		0%	Lack of Funds
	41. Construction of 5No. 6-unit Classroom Block at Bedum, Jamra, Mahogo, Afofosu and Awisem		√		50%	On-going
	42. Rehabilitation of 1No 6-Unit Classroom Block, office and store at Benin		√		15%	On-going
	43. Construction of 3No. 4-unit classroom Block, 4 Seater KVIP Toilet Urinal at Odoben SHS		√		100%	Completed
	44. Monitoring of School activities by District Director, CS and other field Workers		√		100%	Completed
	45. Organize my First Day at School, Independence Day and Other National Day		√		100%	Completed
	46. Formation of Girl Clubs in schools		√		45%	On-going

	47. Organize "MY FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL" for KG 1 - BS 1 in 74 Public Schools	√			100%	Completed
	48. Organize the Best Teacher Award		√		0%	Completed
	49. Formation of Girl Clubs in schools	√			100%	Completed
	50. Organize Education Drive especially for Girls	√			100%	Completed
	51. Procurement of 40 No. KG tables, 240 No. KG chairs and 2 No. Executive table		√		10%	Completed
	52. Organize Mathematics and Science workshop for Mathematics and Science Teacher			√	0%	Completed
10.To promote science, technical, mathematics as well as ensure more enrolment in schools	53. Organise a 2 day workshop on the effect of drug abuse for 360 selected pupils in 52 public schools	√			100%	Completed
11. Increase availability of health facilities	54. Construct a community based health planning and service programme (CHPS) at farming concentrated areas	√			100%	Completed
	55. Facilitate the Upgrade of Asikuma CHPS to Health Centre	√			100%	Completed
	56. Facilitate the construction of Jamra Polyclinic	√			45%	On-going

12. To sensitize teenagers to reduce teenage pregnancy	57. Sensitization, and revitalizing establishment of time with grandma initiative to reduce teenage pregnancy in the communities	✓		100%	Completed
13. To increase the capacity of health officials in the delivery of their menu.	58. Provide scholarship to nurses in the District	✓		100%	Lack of funds
14. To organise, intensify immunization programmes and organise durbars to promote NHIS and reproductive health.	59. Intensify and Organize Immunization programme	✓		100%	Completed
	60. Organize durbars in communities to promote NHIS and reproductive health issues	✓		100%	Completed
15. To conduct health education on malaria, infant, child and maternal mortality	61. Conduct health education on malaria and other health related issues	✓		100%	Completed
	62. Education on Prevention of Infant, child & maternal mortality	✓		100%	Completed
16. To support disease control	63. Support disease control activities	✓		100%	Completed
17. To help minimise cases of HIV/AIDS affection rate	64. Educate the public on HIV/AIDS programme	✓		100%	Completed
18. To safe and sustainable environmental health and sanity	65. Organize workshop on climate change for farmers, fridge repairers and chainsaw operators*	✓		100%	Completed
19. To promote girl child education as well	66. Establishment / Award of scholarship to brilliant girls in SHS	✓		100%	Completed

	66. Support for district Basic Education Certificate Exams (BECE) mock	✓				100%	Completed
THEMATIC AREA 6 : TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE							
20. To promote governance, transparency and accountability at the local level	67. Public Education on impact made by Government Policies	✓				100%	Completed
	68. Support Information department and NADMO financially to create public awareness on environmental issues		✓			80%	Lack of funds
	69. Support traditional festivals			✓		75%	Lack of funds
	70. Increase sensitization programme on the right of women			✓		70%	Lack of funds
	71. Support and Increase Income – Generating Activities of Women		✓			80%	On-going
	72. To sensitize Communities on Tax Education and Government Policies and Programmes		✓			50%	On-going
	73. Support Women with Entrepreneurial skills		✓			40%	On-going

	74. Training of District Assembly Staff and Hon. Members	✓				100%	Completed
	75. Operation and maintenance of office equipment and facilities	✓				100%	Completed
	76. Meetings between Service providers and beneficiaries in the district	✓				100%	Completed
	77. Organize National Day Celebrations and programs and projects	✓				100%	Completed
	78. Support self Help Projects	✓				100%	Completed
	79. Support to DPCU activities	✓				100%	Completed
	80. Institute award schemes for best revenue collectors who exceed their targets		✓			50%	On-going
	81. Public Education on impact made by Government Policies		✓			60%	On-going
	82. Organize workshop for drivers on road safety and defensive driving skills and road inspection of faulty cars to minimise high CO2 emission	✓				100%	Completed
	83. Celebrate World Disaster Day	✓				100%	Completed

2.3 Progress Report from Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)

Table 2.2 Progress Report from MOFA

GENERAL GOAL

GENERAL GOAL

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
To ensure food security and emergency preparedness	Use mass and electronic media for extension delivery eg: radio programmes	Organize 4 radio programmes in a month	2 radio programmes were organized on anti-rabies campaign during the period.	Lack of funds
	Strengthen surveillance of agricultural input trade and use	Submit 3 monthly market reports, and 4 quarterly reports	3 monthly and 1 quarterly reports submitted	Achieved
	Develop targeted extension messages on input use to avoid misapplication of agro-chemicals and other inputs	To reach 5,000 farmers	3,559 farmers reached (1,840 males and 1,719 females)	Achieved
	Train farmers on livestock disease management	Organize 4 trainings on livestock disease per quarter	7 trainings organized during the period covering 1,268 farmers (686 males, 582 females)	Achieved
	Conduct disease surveillance on farm animals	Conduct 4 disease surveillances on farm animals every month	2 achieved during the period	Inadequate funds
	Train and resource extension staff on post-harvest handling technologies	Organize 2 trainings for extension staff	No training organized	Funds not available

Food security and emergency preparedness	Train producers, processors and marketers in post-harvest handling	Organize 4 trainings for producers, processors and marketers per quarter	1 training was organized. Funded by RAO-WIAD	Inadequate funding
	Promote the production and consumption of protein fortified grains & legumes e.g. Obatanpa, Mamaba, soya/ cowpeas, sweet potatoes (vitamin A) and moringa	Promote the production and consumption of protein among 400 women during the year	197 men and women reached during the period (90 men and 107 women)	No funds have been released to work with
OBJECTIVES	Advocate for the consumption of micro-nutrient foods eg. eggs, meat/fish, leafy vegetable, fruits etc. by children, and women of reproductive age especially in rural areas	Advocate for the consumption of micro-nutrient foods among 500 women and 250 children	A total of 359 women and children (246 women and 113 children) covered	No funds have been released to work with
		Build capacity of nursery operators in tree crop growing areas to supply quality tree crops seedlings	3 of such trainings were targeted	No training organized during the period
Increase income growth and reduce income variability	Conduct Multi-Round Annual Crop and Livestock survey (MRACLS)	1 of such data collection to be done by December	Farmers' registration by use of e-agriculture smart phones.	Registration of farmers on hold due to lack of funds
		Intensify field demonstrations, field days and study tours to enhance adoption	84 field days were targeted per quarter	3-acre & 5-acre cassava multiplication plots (Jamra & Anwhiam) established. 1-acre rice demonstration plot harvested at Besease
Science and technology applied to food and agriculture				

Improve institutional coordination and stake holders engagement	Organize vaccination of pets and other livestock	Seven communities targeted so far for anti-rabies vaccination & education campaigns	Two communities (Ayipey and Anwhiam) reached	Memo submitted to the District Assembly, funds yet to be released
	Organize 1 farmers' and fishers' day celebration	1 targeted	The district joined the regional celebration of the 32 nd Farmers day at Assin Fosu on the 4 th of November, 2016	Funds were released by the District Assembly for the celebration
	Train field staff on the use of new technologies	3 of such trainings were targeted.	No training organized	Lack of funds
			387 demonstrations carried out on various agricultural technologies which covered 605 farmers (387 males and 218 females). 89 field days in various agricultural technologies carried - 1,213 farmers involved (694 males & 519 females)	No funds have been released to work with

2.4 Progress Report from District Health Management Team

2.4.1 Staff

Health facilities

Hospital (CHAG)	-	1
Health centre	-	3
Outreach Clinics	-	94
Maternity Home (Private)	-	1
Community Clinic	-	1
Functional CHPS with compound	-	17
Functional CHPS Zones without compounds	-	3
Total demarcated CHPS Zones	-	32

Informal health workers (IHW)

CBAs	-	160
TBAs	-	45
Total number of IHW	-	192

2.4.2 Challenges

- Poor TB and HIV logistics management at the facility level
- Inadequate vaccines refrigerators
- Inadequate funds to carry out all planned activities
- Frequent shortage of TB drug at the regional level
- Low TB case detection
- Poor data management at the facility level
- High still birth

Table 2.3 Progress Report from District Health Management Team (DHMT)

GENERAL GOAL - To improve access to quality health care

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Bridge equity gaps in access to health care and ensure sustainable financing arrangements that protect the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five supervisory visits to all health facilities on effective and timely TB case management Two visits to yaws endemic communities for case search 	5 visits were made	50(100%)	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three supervisory visits to all facilities on EPI Initiation of outreach ANC clinics in each sub-district 	3 visits made and outreach carried out	3 (100%)	Not fully completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of all pregnant women in the district through home visiting Four monitoring and supervisory visits to all 	All pregnant women registered	100%	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBAs to sensitise them on the importance of hospital delivery and also to encourage them on the need for early referral 	TBAs sensitized on hospital delivery	100%	completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-registration of clients who are on all the long-term family planning methods 	Clients registration	80%	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two durbars on supervised delivery 	Organised two durbars	100%	completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of one adolescent health and sanitation club at Breman Askuma Senior High School 	Adolescent health and sanitation club established	60%	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of seven community health nurses on insertion and removal of Jadelle, and counselling skills 	Training for seven community health	100%	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on health promotion reporting tools 	Training on health promotion	70%	On-going

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental health screening exercise 	Departmental health screening	100%	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication for development activities (C4D 2016) 	C4D initiation	75%	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health walk / screening exercise 	Organise health walk	60%	On going

2.5 Progress Report from Department Of Social Welfare and Community Development

Table 2.4 Progress Report from Social Welfare

GENERAL GOAL - Promote welfare of Children in the District

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Increase protection of children by 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize parents and with stakeholders on the right of the child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 3,492 children to receive care and protection 	5,162 children made up of 3,420 males and 1742 females received care protection	Exceeded the target to be continued this year
Reduce the problem of child labour by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal children from most forms of child labour re-integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To withdraw 120 children involved in worst forms of child labour 	35 children were withdrawn. 18 being females and 17 males	Inadequate funds to implement programme. More children to be withdraw if funds are available
Increase sensitization on the right of women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sensitization programme on social problem in 20 Communities through community radio and information van 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize such programmes in 10 selected communities 	Sensitization programmes were organized in 12 communities	Exceeded target due to early release of funds by the District Assembly
Increase effectiveness and efficiency of juvenile Administration by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular attendance to court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 10 connected children to reform 	8 Children all made up of males were assisted to undergo reformatory training	Juvenile crime was controlled due to effective sensitization.
improve the standard of living of PWD's by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To register and support people with disabilities (PWD's) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To register 150 PWD's 	62 PWD's made up of 44 males and 18 females were registered	Limited resources
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 10 PWDs women in income generating 	8 PWDs all females were sent to training	Limited resources

		activities and Computer Training.	
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GENERAL GOAL - Improve the living standard of people with disability

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Increase sensitization on disability management by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sensitization programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Communities to be sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Communities were Sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceeded target due to effective collaboration with other stakeholders
Increase monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of LEAP beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor 1000 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 830 households were effectively monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources effective for monitoring

2.6 Progress Report from Community Development

Table 2.5 Progress Report from Community Development

GENERAL GOAL - To improve livelihood of rural communities using available resources through Adult Education, Women Empowerment and collaboration with other Agencies

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
Increase mass education meetings to sensitize communities on social problems by 25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sanitization programmes of HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 communities to be sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86 communities were sensitized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to achieve full target due to lack of funds and weak staff strength in terms of numbers
Strengthen water and sanitation committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize quarterly meetings for committee members to receive training and acquire knowledge on water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 communities to be reached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 Communities had their water and sanitation committees strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to lack of funds 42 out of 60 communities were reached
Increase income – generating activities of women by 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 32 women's group (4 in each of the 8 town / area councils) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 women (consisting of 32 groups) to receive training on income generating activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 women's group was formed each group received training such as pomade making oil extraction, bread baking etc. In all 321 females received the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds allowed for only 16 groups to be formed
Increase adult literacy 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit 60 communities and form classes for adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 people to be part of adult literacy classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 communities were visited and 160 people made up of 54 males and 106 females received adult literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak staff strength and lack of funds made the work difficult

2.7 Progress Report from Non-Formal Education

2.7.1 Staffing

Senior staff	-	4
Junior staff (programme assistants)	-	9
Auxiliary staff	-	6
Total	-	19
Shortfall	-	Nil

2.7.2 Challenges

The district encountered a whole lot of challenges throughout the year 2011. Paramount among them was as follows:

Lantern Lamps: The lamps were all of interior type which had short span of service

Solar Lamps: The problem with this type of lighting system too cannot be overlooked. They also provided short services and later became totally out of use. However, with the on-going electrification projects in the rural areas, the problem with lighting system will become a thing of the past.

Funding: the quarterly allocations to the districts for the running of the offices were woefully inadequate resulting in compounded financial crises.

Lack of spare parts: Lack of periodic supply of spare part for the motorbikes rendered almost all the bikes not roadworthy. I therefore humbly appeal to the authorities concerned to treat the above issues with the urgency they deserve to bring proper supervision of literacy classes back to track within the shortest possible time.

Table 2.6 Progress Report from Non-Formal Education

GENERAL GOAL: The national functional literacy programme is aimed at assisting the illiterate urban and rural poor men and women in the society to be functionally literates and to contribute to their own living standards and the nation at large

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
To equip learners with the knowledge, attitude and skills that will enable them raise their quality of life in their communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of literacy classes in almost all the communities in the eight (8) zones in the district with provision of facilitators and able programme assistants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To duly establish literacy classes in all the communities in the district 	The division at the district level has been able to enroll 2,251 learners by the close of the year 2011. So far 82 classes have been established in the district.	Efforts are being made to establish literacy classes in the remaining communities by the close of 2012 with financial assistance from our collaborators
To enable learners improve upon their occupational skills through functional literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage each literacy class to undergo some income generating activities like soap making, palm-oil extraction, farming projects through modern methods of agric to improve the style of living of the learners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each literacy class to undergo at least one income generating activity with financial support from the District Assembly, Assinman Rural Bank, Macro/Micro finance outfits 	<p>So far 10 groups of income generating activities have been established in the district as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baako Zone = 1 Brakwa = 1 B/ North = 3 Jamra = 1 Odoben = 2 Asikuma = 1 Anhwiam = 1 	Measures are being put in place to ensure existence of income generating activities with all the literacy classes by the close of the year 2012
To enable participants meet their personal and social needs through enhancing their abilities to deal competently with everyday life in a literate community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of the necessary logistics that will assist learners in their learning process, for example reading books, lighting system, exercise books, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of book boxes containing many supplementary readers in addition to their primers to all the literacy classes as well as the aforementioned logistics by the close of the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the necessary logistics received have been duly supplied to all the literacy classes. 	

2.8 Progress Report from District Environmental Health Unit

Table 2.7 Progress Report from District Environmental Health Unit

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
To improve collection of refuse from the current 15% to 60% by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize monthly clean-up exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clear refuse disposal site at Breman Asikuma at least twelve times in the year 	Existing refuse at Odoben and Kuntense have been spread and areas fumigated	Completed
To increase access to latrine facilities from 10% to 45% by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declare at least 5 Communities Open Defecation Free (ODF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 Households construct latrines in 60 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ORAP facilitator helps in building household latrines 	Target not fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize hygienic campaign and sensitization programme on indiscriminate dumping of refuse and refuse disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental officers in their zones are Educating people on that 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of building regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statutory planning committees have been put in place 	
Reduce indiscriminate defecation by 50% by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute Sanitary offenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organize Educational forum (Durbar) in at least 50 communities by the close of the year 	Through education there is improvement in household latrines at Baako, Bedum, Asikuma, Kuntense and Odoben	Target fully achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of demonstration latrines 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLTs Programme 	On-going

To improve drainage systems by 60% by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 20 no. Bore Holes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To intensify public education on clean water usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education is being done by Environmental Health Officers in various zones 	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage Youth in the District Afforestation Programme 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is being done 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and provision of existing and new drains respectively 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under construction 	On-going

2.9 Progress Report from Ghana Education Service (GES)

2.9.1 Staff Quota

Total Approved Established	-	65
Teaching Staff	-	180
Non-Teaching Staff	-	10
Total	-	65

2.9.2 Goal

1. Developing the natural resources of the district.

2.9.3 Objectives

1. Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
2. Improve quality of teaching and learning;
3. Bridge gender gap in access to education;
4. Improve access to quality education for persons with disabilities;
5. Improve Management of Education Service Delivery

2.9.4 General Constraints and Challenges

1. Late release of Capitation and GOG grants resulting in delay in the performances of activities.
 2. Lack of suitable accommodation for teachers in deprived communities makes it difficult to attract and retain qualified teachers.
 3. Inadequate furniture in some rural schools.
 4. Poor parental care leading to truancy on the part of the children of school going age.
 5. Inadequate core textbooks in some schools for pupils
 6. Inadequate teachers in some schools in the rural communities
 7. Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the rural communities
 8. The directorate lacks its own office complex
 9. Break down of motor-bikes makes supervision difficult
 10. Inadequate teaching and learning materials in some schools
 11. A lot of the teachers commute from nearby villages where accommodation is available and this adversely affect time on task
- 1.

2.9.5 Way Forward

1. Capitation and GOG grants should be released on time.

2. Government should consider constructing more staff accommodations and should be added to any new school to be constructed.
3. Stakeholders should provide furniture in school.
4. Intensive education campaign to sensitize communities to know their responsibilities.
5. The directorate to create the enabling environment for children of all school going age to go to school and also monitor all school activities to ensure successful attainment of educational delivery

Table 2.81 Progress Report from Ghana Education Service

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENT	REMARKS
To strengthen and improve Education Planning and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training headteachers on better management and leadership practices • Training of KG&P.1 teachers on activity based methodologies • Training management on UNICEF work plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organize at least 1 training program for headteachers • To organise at least 1 training program for KG&P.1 teachers • To organise 1 training workshop for Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 training program for head teachers • 1 training program for KG&P.1 teachers • 1 workshop on the UNICEF work plan for partnership on Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tragetts achieved due to availability of funds • Tragetts achieved due to availability of funds • Tragetts achieved due to availability of funds
To promote good health/environmental sanitation in schools	Organise WASH activities in schools	To organise WASH programs in 15 schools	15 basic schools visited and WASH programs organised	<p>Target achieved due to availability of funds</p> <p>Target not achieved due to land issues</p>

	Promote personal hygiene in schools	To construct 8 four seater KVIPs & Urinals for 15 WASH schools	Still preparations under way to for construction	
To increase access to Education for children of school age by 10% by 2016	Construction of 5 KG school blocks for 5 schools	To construct 5 KG school blocks for 5 schools	5 KG school blocks for 5 school still under construction	Target not achieved due to non-availability of funds

2.10 Progress Report from Department Of Information

Table 2.92 Progress Report from Information Department

GENERAL GOAL: To create awareness of Government policies, programmes, and activities, provide public relations support to other Ministries, Department and Agencies, and submit feedback report from public to the Government

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
Public Education on Revenue Mobilization for District Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film Shows and Public Talks 	40 Communities	13 Communities Completed	Target not met due to Financial Constraints
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM Radio discussion 	2 FM Radio Discussions	Discussions held twice were completed	Target set was achieved
To create Awareness of Major Achievements of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film Shows and Public Talks 	40 Communities	20 Communities Completed	Target not met due to Financial Constraints
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FM Radio discussion 	30 FM Radio Discussions	30 Discussions held on FM Radios	Target set was achieved
Public Education on Endemic Disease i.e HIV /AIDS, TB, Malaria etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film Shows and Public Talks 	40 Communities	32 Communities Completed	Target not met due to Financial Constraints
Public Education on impact made by Government Policies and Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film Shows and Public Talks 	40 Communities	24 Communities Completed	Target not met due to the breakdown of the Cinema Van, which was later sent to Agona Swedru for repairs by the District Assembly

2.11 Progress Report from NADMO

Table 2.3: Progress Report from Department of Nadmo

GENERAL GOAL: To mitigate and reduce natural disaster and risks and vulnerability

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TARGET SET	ACHIEVEMENTS	REMARKS
To improve Disaster Management	Organize workshop for drivers on road safety and defensive driving skills and road inspection of faulty cars to minimise high CO2 emission	40 drivers	Not organized	Target not achieved because of lack of funds
	Celebrate World Disaster Day	1 Celebration	Completed	Target set was met
	Form disaster prevention clubs	8 clubs in all the town and area councils	Target not achieved	Target set was not achieved
	Organise sensitization on Disaster management yearly	150 people to benefit	60 benefited from the relief items	Target not met due to inadequate finance

2.3 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.3.1 Introduction

Critical development issues under consideration in the year include; the School feeding Programme, Youth in Agriculture Programme, Incentive to Business Development in the District, Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme, Water and Sanitation Projects, Rural Electricity Projects, Implementation of the District M & E Plan and the National Health Insurance Scheme, Mass Education/Sensitization & Extension Services/Wash/CLTS, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

2.3.2 National School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme is one of the policy interventions with the intermediate objective of reducing hunger and malnutrition; increasing school enrolment, retention and attendance and to boost local food production. The GSFP is an initiative under the comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Pillar 3 which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger in line with the UN-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

For the year (2016) under review, hitherto Mobile Money Transfer, the disbursement was being done by which the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development released the amount to be paid and notified the District Chief Executive in the District through a bank transfer advice of the said amount into the Assembly's Sub Consolidated Fund on behalf of the Programme . The Assembly then issued a Bank of Ghana cheque corresponding to the paid amount. The funds were then transferred into the local School Feeding Programme account. Attached are the payment records. However, for the year under review, the payment was done through Mobile Money Transfer directly to service providers directly without being monitored by the Assembly.

Challenges facing the National School Feeding Programme

- Delay in the release and disbursement of School Feeding Grant.
- Persistent increase in prices of foodstuff and other utilities.

Policy Recommendations

- School Feeding Grant should be released on timely basis to ensure smooth and efficient operation.

- The office of the School Feeding Programme should do bulk purchases of food items to be distributed to the cooks and caterers in the various schools in the District.

2.3.3 Youth in Agriculture Program

The Youth Employment Programme in agriculture is to encourage the youth in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District to have interest in various models of agriculture undertaking in the District. In order to achieve this objective, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) has organized block farming system in cocoa and maize production and also provided inputs to the Youth in a more subsidized price for the period under review.

Challenges facing the Youth in Agriculture Programme

- Delay in inputs supply.
- Inadequate funds.
- Unavailability of large stretch of land for maize and rice production.

2.3.4 Unemployment

On the issue of unemployment amongst the majority of the people in the working age group in the District, the Rural Enterprise Project has played a major role in skill training such as training in soap making, oil processing, bee keeping etc. However some short comings have in recent times been realized. Prominent amongst which is the initial capital to start with.

2.3.5 Incentive to Business Development in the District

The district has also been providing support to small scale businesses to enable them improve their lots. This is done through various programme areas such as the NBSSI – Business Advisory Centre (BAC), Rural Community Poverty Alleviation Pilot Project (RUCPAPP).

The RUCPAPP had a total amount of One Hundred and Fifty-five thousand, two hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC 155,200.00) disbursed to Two Hundred and Five (205) beneficiaries of Fosuansa and Amanfopong Community Development Associations. A total amount of One hundred and fifteen thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven Ghana Cedis forty pesewas (GHC 115,137.40). Two communities benefited from this RUCPAPP programme, such *Fosuansa and Amanfopong* Below is the breakdown according to each community:

Fosuansa Community Development Association (CDA) had an amount of GHC 63,700 was disbursed to Eighty-Nine (89) beneficiaries of Fosuansa CDA in September, 2016 and started

repayment in November, 2016. A total amount of GHC 31,995.00 was recovered at the end of the year.

Amanfopong Community Development Association (CDA) had a total amount of GHC91,500.00 was also disbursed to One hundred and sixteen (116) beneficiaries of Amanfopong CDA in May, 2016 and repayment commenced in July, 2016. An amount of GHC83,142.40 was recovered by the end of the year.

Within the year, programmes such as facilitating access to business support to MSEs, strengthening of associations, dissemination of information and provision of business extension services by the BAC were undertaken. Provision of micro-finance have been extended to small-medium scale enterprises like farmers groups, food processors, rice processors, vegetable farmers and processors to enable them improve their small-scale businesses.

The BAC is partnering with the Brakwa Breman Rural Bank and Assinman Rural Bank to make follow up visit to Rural Enterprises Development Fund beneficiaries (REDF) to ensure full recovery of the funds disbursed.

Training in Agribusiness management and value chain analysis supported by REP& DA at the University of Ghana- Legon and REP Client Exhibition and Trade Show by REP & DA in Accra were undertaken by the Head of BAC.

The BAC is partnering with the Brakwa-Breman Rural Bank and Assinman Rural Bankin disbursement of Rural Enterprises Development Fund (REDF) to address the financial problems of MSEs in the District. As at December 2016, a total of GH¢ **570,000.00** was received and disbursed to a total of one hundred and fifty seven (**157**) clients for various purposes.

The programme has been generally positive year under review with a total of three Hundred and Fifteen (315) people visiting the office for various transactions. They were made up of One hundred and fifty - three (153) males and one hundred and sixty two (162) females.

The statistics on the visits are presented in the table below

Area of enquiry	Male	Female	Total
Business Registration	5	11	16

Business Counselling	24	46	70
Information on Marketing	2	-	2
Financial Assistance	47	36	83
Training	12	18	30
General Business Management	9	13	22
Needs Assessment	46	18	64
Equipment	4	8	12
NVTI Proficiency Test	4	12	16
Total	153	162	315

2.3.6 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme

The LEAP is the flagship and cash grant component of the government of Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy for the orphans and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities and the aged. The district received some amount of cash for the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme during the quarter under review. The new system of payment by Mobile Transfer Payment enables the beneficiaries to receive their monies directly into their mobile money accounts co-ordinated at the district level by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development. The District received GHC63,700.00. Also the programme in this quarter registered the beneficiaries on E-Zwitch to enable access their accounts everywhere. In all, 708 LEAP beneficiaries were registered electronically. The E-Zwitch Cards were registered and issued to the beneficiaries by Assinma Rural Bank in major LEAP communities in the District. There were **735** households that benefited according to the number of dependants in each household in the fourth quarter of the 2016 which was conducted at ten (10) Pay-Points of various towns and eleven (11) smaller villages or settlements. However, **58** beneficiary households were not paid due to unavailability of vehicle. This showed a total of twenty-one (21) LEAP Pay-Points in the district. This again registered the forty-fourth and forty-fifth (45th) LEAP payment in the fourth quarter. The organisation responsible for the payment of LEAP Grant is Assinman Rural Bank and the responsible institution that supervises the payment is the Department of Social Welfare and Community

Development. Again, the department embarked on community sensitization and education on the increment of the LEAP grants to care givers, CLIC members and community members including the LEAP beneficiaries. The existence of the LEAP fund has led to the improvement of life of the vulnerable in the district. However, accessing the Mobile Money Account is posing serious challenges in certain communities as a result of mobile network unavailability in those selected areas.

During the period, 434 LEAP beneficiary communities were registered on the NHIS. In all, 89 beneficiaries were captured under new registration and 345 undertook renewals. In this quarter under review, one hundred and sixty-five (165) beneficiaries made up of Aged 65 and above, were registered under the NHIS.

2.3 CHILD RIGHT PROMOTION AND PROMOTION, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

There were two maintenance cases and two General Advice. There were thirty-two (32) People With Disabilities (PWDs) registered. There were sixty-six (66) applications tendered in by PWDs amounting to GHC7,835.62. However, the applications based on educational support were only considered due to insufficient funds. In all, fifteen (15) applications were considered amounting to GHC6, 420.00 which was subsequently disbursed. Furthermore, an approval was given to the request made by the Federation of PWDs through District Branch on renovation of their District Office. Also, an amount of GHC2,450.00 was released from the Disability Fund to the Ghana Blind Union for the training of their members on the use of tactile jacket to enable vote independently in the just ended general elections. An amount of GHC235.00 was released to a Five Member Blind Union District Executive to attend Regional Council meeting.

2.4 MASS EDUCATION/SENSITIZATION & EXTENSION SERVICES /WASH/CLTS

The Community Development Unit also carried out mass education for two (2) schools and two (2) churches on STDs, Teenage Pregnancy and Menstrual Hygiene. Also, four (4) communities were educated on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene issues.

2.5 HOUSEHOLD WATER TREATMENT AND SAFE STORAGE

Household water treatment and safe storage is one of the three main thematic areas to strengthen and facilitate the CLTS programme in the District. The aim of the programme is to get sixty thousand (60,000) households and two hundred and fifty (250) community volunteers in the central region to

practise safe water storage and water treatment. Actually, 4 communities were selected for the CLTS and out of the 4 communities, 3 of them have attained ODF status which have been verified by the RICCS after DICCS carried out their own side of the verification. RICCS has declared the results on the 3 communities as ODF. All the communities receiving the intervention have started practising household water treatment and safe storage. However, the few people are practising it now since the facilitation could not be continued due to unavailability of funds. Plans are underway to educate effectively 60 communities to practise Hand Washing With Soap (HWWS) and Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) within the year and beyond. Thus, cost plan had been submitted to UNICEF for consideration to the HWWS to be continued in due course since the programme had stalled due to delay in implementation. During the period, 45 schools were inspected and given health education on personal hygiene and environmental hygiene. With the education all schools inspected having sanitary facilities such as latrine and urinal and that of washing basin with soap

2.6 WATER AND SANITATION PROJECTS

The World Bank with the support of Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) under the IDA-sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project is to provide water and sanitation facilities in the rural communities for thirteen (13) MMDAs in the Central Region of which Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly is a beneficiary. The quarter under review saw the continuation of the construction and completion of two (2) no. Small Town Water Supply System in Benin and Breman Baako. Also there was construction of two (2) no. Limited Mechanised Water Supply System completed at Amoanda and Ayipey and are in use. Furthermore, two hundred and eighty-seven (280) household latrines are in progress at various level of construction across the district.

The aim is to expand access to water, sanitation and hygiene in rural and small town communities and provide potable and safe drinking water to some selected communities to improve the health status of the people thereby reducing poverty which acts as a setback to rural development.

2.7 CHPS IMPLEMENTATION

The district has been demarcated in to thirty-two (32) CHPS zones. However, although every community in the district is being served by the health facilities, only twenty (63%) of the demarcated CHPS zones are functional. Among the twenty functional CHPS zones, three (Baako, Nwomaso, and Edumenu CHPS zones) are mobile. This implies that these three CHPS zones do not have CHPS Compounds to work from, and equipment to work with. The health staffs manning the mobile CHPS operate from, and with the commodities of other health facilities. Nevertheless, the mobile CHPS are recognised and captured in DHIMS2 as individual organisational units.

2.8 GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

The Ghana Education Directorate conducted a ten day screening exercise for all KGs 1 and 2 and Primary pupils. Scholarships were being sought for to increase enrolment for needy but brilliant girls in the Senior High Schools. Special Education division sensitized the communities on the need for schools to admit children with special needs in the mainstream schools. The unit UNICEF from headquarters also organised a three-day workshop for teachers, head teachers and office workers on the Inclusive Education Policy. The GES district directorate has sixty (60) office staff, which thirty-nine (39) teaching staff, seventeen (17) non-teaching staff and four (4) service personnel. Fifty (50) teachers were on release out of the district and eighteen (18) of them were released into the district. There are eighty-seven (87) service personnel at post as well as one hundred of the newly trained teachers.

The year under review saw enrolment of KG pupils of nine-thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine (9539), that of primary was twenty-two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two (22,922), Junior High Schools was eight thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight (8,898) and the Senior High Schools was three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight (3,338). In all, the basic level pupils have forty-one thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine (41,429) out of which twenty thousand, one hundred and sixty-two (20,162) are females whiles twenty-one thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven (1,267) are males. The public second cycle schools have a population of three thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight (3,338) out of which one thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven (1,597) are females whiles one thousand, seven hundred and forty-one (1,741) are boys. In all, the total enrolment of pupils in the district stands at forty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-seven (44,767). Out of this total number, twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine (21,759) are girls whiles twenty-three thousand and eight (23,008).

It is noteworthy to say that the increment in enrolment was as a result of bi-monthly test that was duly instituted at the Circuit level to whip up the attendance. Furthermore, regular visits by field officers had helped to raise work consciousness among teachers.

SHORTFALLS

Inadequate supply of furniture as well as teachers in some schools had hampered additional enrolment.

2.9 STATUTORY PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Town and Country Department had undertaken education as part of their field work to facilitate the preparation of the scheme for the area of Asikuma. Community Sensitization meeting for three communities such as Mbraa, Ekumfi and Mantemakebi were organised. The meeting focused on how communities as major stakeholders are expected to participate and collaborate with the office of Town and Country Planning Department together with Works Department, Environmental Health Division and Ghana Fire Service in the preparation of local planning schemes for them. Statutory Planning

Committee also approved sixteen (16) Development applications and deferred forty-two out of the total number of fifty-eight (58) submitted.

2.10 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION APPROACHES USED AND THE RESULTS

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a valuable tool/technique used to capture perceptions and assess whether the interventions in the DMTDP have met the expectations (objectives), especially, that of the poor and the vulnerable in the communities. The direct beneficiary community members were used in the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

The approaches used included;

- Stakeholder meetings
- Focus group discussion
- Open forum and durbars

The results of the participatory monitoring and evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people. This normally leads to the improvement in the provision of the potable water supply in the beneficiary communities.

2.3 Skills Development Programmes

During the year under review, the District collaborated with the Business Advisory Center and other Development partners to carry out a number of activities. The activities mainly focused on skills development, provision of equipment for small scale enterprises and facilitation of access to credit facilities to women groups and the Farmers in some selected communities in the district. Some activities undertaken during the period under review fall under soap making, quality improvement in beauty and hair care, business development, quality improvement in Garment Designing etc.

2.4 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care

The monitoring team in the district also considered issues relating to district HIV/AIDS response. The main objective in this area was to ascertain the level of progress being made in implementing activities as well as challenges and constraints being faced.

It was noted that, within the year, three main activities were undertaken.

Amongst the programmes implemented were the quarterly meetings of the DRMT and DAC. There was also one stakeholder meeting on HIV/AIDS reduction activities

The DAC undertook a number of visits to the ART centre in Breman Asikuma to monitor their activities and also donated some food items to the centre.

The Committee has ensured the incorporation of HIV/AIDS education into the School Health Education Programme implemented by the Ghana Health Service Personnel in various Community Health Centres at their respective designated schools.

Additionally, the DRMT undertook a monitoring visit to some selected schools in each Zone within the District to follow up on the implementation of this programme.

All quarterly allowances were dully paid to HIV and AIDS project Management Team.

The regular flow of funds directly from the District Assembly Common Fund Administrator to the DAC made it very possible for the planned activities to be implemented.

These were in the areas of ART services and Monitoring of activities of NGOs and CBOs in to HIV and AIDS prevention. The district hospital had a little above 60 PLHIVs who attend monthly clinic for their drugs. During the period under review, ART services were provided to all PLHIV through the clinical activities. However, because the group has not been registered as a support group so they don't get assistance from any quarters and that accounts for the reason why some don't attend clinic regularly.

2.5 Top 10 OPD cases and OPD attendance per facility

Despite the efforts being made to reduce the incidence of malaria, it continues to top all OPD cases with increasing numbers. Attitude of the people regarding the prevention of malaria was still not encouraging, as some persons may even use the insecticide treated bed net given to them either through mass distribution or at the ANC, for the fencing of their backyard gardens. Life style conditions such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension always find places among the top ten diseases. Health education and promotion activities must be targeted at some of these health conditions with behaviour change communication messages.

Eight (8) CHPS facilities (most of which were newly commissioned in the year) began providing OPD services only in the course of the year 2016. However, the three mobile CHPS zones started outreach clinics at the latter part of the year. As such, only one of the mobile CHPS zones was able to attend to some OPD cases.

The reduction in the number of deaths recorded in 2016, even with increased admission, could be attributed to both early reporting and referral of patients, and the constant quality improvement trainings and measures being observed by the hospital (Our Lady of Grace).

Malaria, being the top cause of OPD attendance, was also the top cause of admissions. However, no deaths were recorded due to malaria in the course of the year.

Child welfare services have seen consistent increases for all ages since the year 2013. The age bracket 0 – 11 months has always recorded the highest number of registration. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the vaccinations and vitamin A supplementation are given within this age range.

2.3.10 National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Subscription

The insurance subscription is measured with the number of OPD clients (new) who used health insurance.

There were more males having active health insurance cover than the females, even though the females have a greater population ratio, is yet unconfirmed.

Only eighty-five percent (85%) of all OPD clients were on active health insurance cover. It is important that all clients, if possible, are enrolled on active health insurance, since poverty is wide spread in the district.

To ensure sustainable financing for health care delivery, a measure has been instituted to ensure that all health facilities are on top of their financial issues. The Health Commodity Management was instituted as a financial management and control measure

The extreme delay in the payment of NHIS claims continue to negatively impact the smooth running of the health facilities. The last tranche of claims reimbursement was up to March, 2016. Only thirty-three percent (33%) of 2016 claims submitted were settled by the end of the year.

The reduction in the number of deaths recorded in 2016, even with increased admission, could be attributed to both early reporting and referral of patients, and the constant quality improvement trainings and measures being observed by the hospital (Our Lady of Grace).

2.3.11 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation approaches used and the results

Participatory monitoring and evaluation is a valuable tool/technique used to capture perceptions and assess whether the interventions in the DMTDP have met the expectations (objectives), especially, that of the poor and the vulnerable in the communities. The direct beneficiary community members were used in the monitoring and evaluation exercises.

The approached used included;

- Stakeholder meetings
- Focus group discussions
- Open fora and Durbars

The results of the participatory monitoring and evaluation were very effective in addressing the needs of the people. For instance during the interface meeting with community members and service providers (Community score cards), the community members were able to explain to the service providers the reasons for scoring very low in certain aspects of the potable water supply.

This also received a response from the service provider leading to a debate. A consensus was reached and the way forward determined. This has led to the improvement in the provision of the potable water supply in the beneficiary communities.

2.4 Update on Funding by Sources / Disbursements from funding sources

2.4.1 Update on Funding by Sources

The main sources of revenue for financing the implementation of development projects in the District within the quarter include the DDF, DACF, IGF, Central Government transfers and Development partner funds.

Revenue Sources

ITEMS	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
IGF	280,000.00	251,251.10	28,748.90	89.73
GOG	1,511,861.34	1,257,933.90	253,927.44	83.20
DACF	3,129,097.00	2,200,429.80	928,667.20	70.32
DACF MP	110,000.00	159,791.27	- 49,791.27	145.26
DDF	694,762.00	575,163.00	119,599.00	82.79
SIF & OTHERS	1,037,155.42	961,048.22	76,107.20	92.66
TOTAL	6,762,875.76	5,405,617.29	1,357,258.47	79.93

From Table 2, out of a total of GH¢6,762,875.76 estimated for 2016, an amount of GH¢5,405,617.29 was realized. At the time of reporting, the fourth quarter of the 2016 DACF has not been released. The late disbursement and mandatory deductions made from this source constrained the Assembly's capacity to undertake some of its development programmes for the year. However, in order to generate enough IGF, the Assembly have put in a number of measures to educate the public on the need to pay taxes. During the review of the 2016, several actions were taken by the Assembly to improve revenue collection and management. These included establishment of a Revenue Task Force and compilation of revenue items register for major towns in the District. However, the economic activities in the district had dwindled due to lack of rains as the place is mostly agrarian in nature. Otherwise the Assembly would have experienced some increase in its Internally Generated Funds (IGF) even if targets were not met.

Policy Recommendations for Improved Revenue Mobilization

The following recommendations can help improve the revenue mobilization drive and financial management of the Assembly:

- Establishment of Comprehensive Revenue Register
- Preparation and implementation of a Revenue Improvement Plan

- Ensuring strict compliance with appropriate directives, regulations and enactments in financial transactions at all times.
- Implementation of the directives on revenue sharing/contract with Area Councils.
- Valuation of properties
- Improvement in Budget compliance/execution and reporting.
- Improvement in the supervision of Revenue Collection/Mobilization Mechanisms
- Empowering the Budget Implementation Committee to advise management on compliance

2.4.2 Update on Disbursements for the Year, 2016

Table below shows the expenditure pattern of the District for the year, 2016

Table 4: Expenditure Pattern of the District for the Year, 2016

EXPENDITURE				%
ITEMS	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	
COMPENSATION	1,569,795.34	1,374,182.13	195,613.21	87.54
GOODS & SERVICES	2,499,604.42	1,694,093.58	805,510.84	67.77
NON-FIN. ASSETS	2,693,476.00	3,072,767.65	- 379,291.65	114.08
TOTAL	6,762,875.76	6,141,043.36	621,832.40	90.81

2.5 Progress Report on Physical Project

N O.	NAME OF PROJECT	LOCATION	SECTOR	NAME OF CONTRACTOR	CONTRACT SUM		DATE			PAYMENT MADE	% OF WORK DONE	SOURCE OF FUNDING	REMARKS
					ORIGINAL	REVISED	AWARDED	COMMENCEMENT	COMPLETION				
								DATE	DATE				
1	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. CHPS COMPOUND	AMANO	HEALTH	KWA-AMPONG	130,057.00		29-12-15	29-12-15	01-08-16	130,057.00		DDF	Completed and in use
2	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 2-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	AKROMA	EDUCATION	FIRST CHOICE ENGINEERS LTD.	165,701.00		29-04-16	09-05-16	08-08-16	24,855.15		DACF	On-going
3	CONSTRUCTION OF MARKET COMPLEX	BREMAN ASENTEM	GOVERNANCE	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD.	583,500.11		24-05-16	24-05-16	24-05-17	554,241.40		DACF	Completed
4	REHABILITATION OF MAIN ADMINISTRATION BLOCK	BREMAN ASKIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	AMOH MENSAH COMPANY LTD.	155,291.79		28-11-14	05-06-14	05-12-14	100,662.00		DACF	Completed and in use
5	CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL TOWN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	BREMAN BENIN	WATER	NEVANA LTD/BIZ-GEO	1,995,800.75		28-10-16	14-04-14	14-12-14	739,901.21		WORLD BANK/CWSA	Completed and in use
6	CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL TOWN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM	BREMAN BAAKO	WATER	Y-YASAN CONSTRUCTION LTD.	867,228.66		14-04-14	14-04-14	14-12-14	645,641.41		WORLD BANK/CWSA	Completed
7	CONSTRUCTION OF LIMITED MECHANIZATION	AMOANDA	WATER	BIZ GEO CO. LTD.	181,361.50		13-01-16					CWSA/IDA	Completed and in use
8	CONSTRUCTION OF LIMITED MECHANIZATION	AYIPEY	WATER	HYDRONICS LTD.	164,124.00		13-01-16					CWSA/IDA	Completed and in use
9	CONSTRUCTION OF 2-UNIT KG CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	BREMAN ASIKUMA	EDUCATION	TRI-DANBRUCE CO. LTD	119,949.04			29-12-15	28-06-16	107,954.46		DDF	On-going
10	CONSTRUCTION OF 2-UNIT TEACHERS QUARTERS	OFABIR	EDUCATION	UPKING COMPANY LTD	129,994.00			29-12-15	28-06-16	129,994.00		DDF	Completed and in use
11	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT JHS CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	ASUOKOO	EDUCATION	BRIDGESTONE CONSTRUCTION LTD	179,948.00		29-12-15	29-12-15	28-06-16	86,992.20		DACF	On-going
12	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT JHS CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	ADANDAN	EDUCATION	AXILES CONSTRUCTION WORKS	149,908.00			29-12-15	28-06-16	149,908.00		DDF	Completed and in use

13	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT JHS CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	OTABILKWAA	EDUCATION	KWA-AMPONG CO. LTD	179,976.00		29-12-15	28-06-16	161,977.36		DACF	Completed but yet to be handed over
14	CONSTRUCTION OF 2-UNIT KG CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	OKUKROM	EDUCATION	SAG-AN LTD	140,000.00		29-12-15	28-06-16	109,000.00		DACF(SPECIAL)	Completed but yet to be handed over
15	CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS	SELECTED COMMUNITIES	GOVERNANCE	DA	41,669.70		08-12-15	04-04-16	21,000.00		DACF	Standstill
16	RE-SHAPING OF SOME SELECTED ROADS	SELECTED COMMUNITIES	GOVERNANCE	DA	48,935.50		08-12-15	04-04-16	20,598.10		DACF	On-going
17	CONSTRUCTION OF ADENDUM TO 3 No. 4 –UNIT KVIP FOR BOYS AND GIRLS	BREMAN JAMRA AND BRAKWA	EDUCATION	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD	100,734.45		18-03-14	16-05-14	93,781.49		WORLD BANK/CWSA	Completed and in use
18	CONSTRUCTION OF 4NO. 10 VAULT CHAMBERS	KAWANOPADO	GOVERNANCE	JOMALS VENTURES	294,128.00	17-09-15	02-03-16	02-06-16			DACF	Completed and handed over
		ASENTEIM										
		KOKOSO										
		BRAKWA										
19	CONSTRUCTION OF 6-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	AYIPEY	EDUCATION	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD.	285,415.80	17-09-15	15-04-14	28-12-15	252,104.00		DACF	On-going
20	RENOVATION OF DCE'S RESIDENCY	ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD.	103,948.80	15-04-14	15-04-14	12-12-15	85,346.02		DACF	Completed and in use
21	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT JHS CLASSROOM BLOCK WITH OFFICE AND STORE	AGONA ODOBEN	EDUCATION	AXILES CONSTRUCTION WORKS	183,079.00	17-09-15	05-06-14	05-12-14	159,715.03		DACF	Completed and in use
22	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. CHPS COMPOUND	KUNTENASE	HEALTH	KWA-AMPONG CO. LTD.	284,148.60	17-09-15	14-04-14	14-10-14	225,745.00		DACF	Completed and in use
		OBOSOMASE										
23	REHABILITATION OF THE ENGINEER'S BUNGALOW AT DWD MAIN YARD	BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	KWA-AMPONG CO. LTD.	160,053.00/128,053.00		09-05-16	08-08-16	-		DACF	Completed
24	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (5.0km)	ODOBEN TOWNSHIP	GOVERNANCE	M/S UNKAR LTD.							GHA	
25	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (6.0km)	ASIKUM TOWNSHIP	GOVERNANCE	M/S UNKAR LTD.	1,171,535.00		23-06-16	31-12-31	-			-
26	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (16.0-19.90km)	AJUMAKO-BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	M/S DO-WIN VENTURES	1,339,314.02		23-06-16	31-12-31	-		GHA	-

27	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (10.0-16.0km)	AJUMA-BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	M/S KHAKUS VENTURES	1,172,646.71			23-06-16	31-12-31	-			GHA	-
28	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (10.0-16.0km)	AJUMA-BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	M/S BO CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE LTD.	981,053.00			23-06-16	31-12-16	-			GHA	-
29	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (12.0-17.0km)	NKUM-BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	M/S NIK BEDIE & SONS LTD.	1,152,657.98			23-06-16	31-12-16	-			GHA	-
			GOVERNANCE										GHA	
30	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (17.0-23.2km)	NKUM-BREMAN ASIKUMA	GOVERNANCE	M/S ALT CONSTRUCTION LTD.	1,095,744.80			23-06-16	31-12-16	-			GHA	Work just started
31	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF TRUNK ROADS (17.0-20.50km)	BREMAN ASIKUMA-ANYIBREM	GOVERNANCE	M/S ANEDEM ENTERPRISE LTD.	1,123,603.23			23-06-16	31-12-16	-			GHA	-
32	COMPLETION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BLOCK	CHIRAKAA	EDUCATION	LET THEM SAY	31,605.00				17-08-16	31,605.00			DACF	Completed and in use
33	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 2-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	KAWANOPADO	EDUCATION	UPKING COMPANY LTD.	162,250.00		07-11-16	07-11-16	06-06-17	117,378.90			DDF	On-going.
34	REHABILITATION OF 1 NO. 6 UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	BREMAN BENIN	EDUCATION	KWA-AMPOG CO. LTD.	238,737.12			28-10-16	27-10-17	38,810.35			DAFC	On-going
			EDUCATION										DAFC	
35	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 6-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	JAMRA	EDUCATION	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD.	400,888.00		28-10-16	28-10-16	27-10-17	60,133.20			DACF	On-going
36	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 6-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	BEDUM	EDUCATION	RAMBOLL CO. LTD.	382,061.00		07-11-16	28-10-16	27-10-17	57,309.15			DACF	On-going
37	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 2-NIT TEACHERS QUARTERS	OHIANHYEDA	EDUCATION	RAMBOLL CO. LTD.	0		07-11-16	07-11-16	06-05-17	-			DDF	Yet to start
38	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 3-NIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	BRAKWA ESHIEM	EDUCATION	KWA-AMPOG	190,129.50		28-10-16	28-10-16	27-10-201	-			DDF	Yet to start
39	CONSTRUCTION OF SELECTED ROAD AND DRAINS	FOSUANSAN	GOVERNANCE	VIAN ENTERPRISE	176,855.80		26-08-16	26-08-16	25-01-17	-			DDF	Yet to start
40	SUPPLY OF 200 PACKETS OF ROOFING SHEET	DISTRICT WIDE	GOVERNANCE	UPKING COMPANY LTD.	108,000.00		28-10-16	28-10-16	27-01-17	-			DACF	Yet to be supplied
41	SUPPLY OF 500 DUAL DESKS	DISTRICT WIDE	EDUCATION	ORION ORIENTAL TRADING ENTERPRISE	89,800.00		07-11-16	07-11-16	06-03-17	-			DACF	Yet to be supplied
42	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 2-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	JAMRA	EDUCATION	AMOH MENSAH CO. LTD.	160,250.00		28-10-16	28-10-16	27-01-17	-			DACF	Block work started

43	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 NO. 2-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE AND STORE	OHIANYHEDA	EDUCATION	RAMBOLL COMPANY LTD.	104,042.50		07-11-16	06-05-17	-		DDF	Yet to start
44	SUPPLY OF 40 KG TABLES, 240 KG CHAIRS AND 2 EXECUTIVE TABLES	DISTRICT WIDE	EDUCATION	KOJO NKUM CARPENTARY WORKS	20,400.00		04-11-16	04-11-16	03-01-17	-	DACF	Yet to start
45	CONSTRUCTION OF RETAINING WALL AND FILLING	BREMAN FOSUANSAH	GOVERNANCE	VIAN ENTERPRISE	15,190.00		21-10-16	21-10-16	20-01-17	-	DACF	Block work started
46	SUPPLY OF 5000 BAGS OF CEMENT	DISTRICT WIDE	GOVERNANCE	HOUSE 5 ENTERPRISE	180,000.00		28-10-16	28-10-16	27-04-17	-	DACF	Yet to be supplied
47	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. INSTITUTIONAL KVIP LATRINES (4-SEATER & 3-SEATER)	KWANAN DA BASIC SCHOOL	EDUCATION	REKADON ENTERPRISE	53,390.62		09-11-16	09-11-16	08-02-17	-	CWSA	Yet to start
		ASABIEM NEW FAITH ACADEMY										
48	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. INSTITUTIONAL KVIP LATRINES (4-SEATER & 3-SEATER)	ODOKONO NKWANTA CORNERSTONE & KYIRAKAA DA PRIMARY	EDUCATION	NAWK TOM	48,695.94		09-11-16	09-11-16	08-02-17	-	CWSA	Yet to start
49	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. INSTITUTIONAL KVIP LATRINES (4-SEATER & 4-SEATER)	ODOBEN A.M.E. ZION SCHOOL	EDUCATION	EAK ENTERPRISE	49,114.68		09-11-16	09-11-16	08-02-17	-	CWSA	Yet to start
		ODOBEN TI AHAMADIYA										
50	CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. INSTITUTIONAL KVIP LATRINES (4-SEATER & 3-SEATER)	ODOBEN AMEFUA DA	SANITATION	JUKESS COMPANY LTD.	45,038.84		09-11-16	09-11-16	08-02-17	-	CWSA	Yet to start
		& AMANFOPONG BASIC SCHOOL										

CHAPTER THREE

RECOMMENDATION AND THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

One major difficulty is the submission of reports by departments and units for collation of the Annual Report. There is the need for Departments to be encouraged to appreciate the fact that the submission of reports to the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is a key part of their duties.

Also some of the issues against the M&E Team in the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan include inadequacy of funds. This is largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the Common Fund Administration at source. The DPCU has some computers and accessories, no photocopier and has no scanner. It has access to vehicle for Monitoring & Evaluation but has no documentation cabinet.

Another major constrain faced in the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan was the required capacity of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU). The DPCU has low Monitoring and Evaluation capacity in project monitoring especially specification of materials used for projects.

Management of the Assembly is urged to give to the DPCU what is due to the unit. The M&E vehicle should be maintained regularly for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District. There is also the need for Monitoring and Evaluation capacity building programme to be organized for the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit members. It is hoped that if these are done with effective motivation, the DPCU will implement the M&E Plan to satisfaction.

3.2 Recommendations

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future among several others include the under mentioned:

- The capacities of the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), especially in the areas of Strategic planning and financial management should be enhanced by training programmes;
- A Monitoring and Evaluation vehicle should be maintained regularly and made available to the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU), for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District ;
- More pragmatic measures on mobilizing resources internally (IGF) should be introduced.
- Guidelines for the utilization of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), which specifies that funds can only be used for ‘**development**’ projects, should be **strictly implemented** and **closely monitored**; and
- The Assembly should widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as required by GSAM guidelines.
- The Inspection Team should ensure projects are thoroughly inspected with satisfaction before payments are made to contractors who raise certificate for payments.
- DWD should ensure projects are constantly supervised in order for the contractors to work within specific domain of the contract signed.